CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the ideas of the researcher in interpreting the research findings, especially interpreting the relations among patterns, categories, and dimensions found in data analysis.

In the case of communication, maintain other's face in very needed in order to make the the communication runs well and smoothly. One way to maintain other's face is by applying politeness strategy either positive or negative politeness strategy. Positive politeness is redress directed to the hearer's positive face, his perennial desire that his wants (or the actions/acquisitions/values resulting for them) should be thought of as desirable, (Brown & Levinson, 1987: 101). Negative politeness is a face saving act which is oriented to the person's negative face will tend to show deference, emphasize the importance of the other's time or concerns, and even include an apology for the imposition or interruption, (Yule, 1996: 61).

In this study the researcher founds that the candidates performed Face Threatening Acts towards both addressee and addresser's positive and negative face. In this case, threatening addressee's positive face are often performed by the candidates in 21 times. It means that they want to satisfy their own face through threatening their addresser's face.

Besides, the candidates often threaten addressee's positive face rather that negative face. As explained by Brown and Levinson in (Choyimah, 2015 : 45)

Positive face is someone's desire to be respected, connected, and well thought of by others, while negative face is someone's desire to be free from imposition. It is happened because in presidential debate is about competing arguments where each position wants to win the debate. By doing the act of accusing, insulting, disagreeing, and criticizing are considered that they can beat the enemy. By doing those acts, hopefully the society will vote the candidate of president to win and become the president.

In a presidential debate, the candidates uttered his utterances different of daily communication. The contestant must convince the audience. Their utterances should good utterance to deliver for the audiences.

In line with the research problems that have been formulated by the researcher, it had three kinds. Those were FTAs, FTAs formally realized and The Politeness strategies each of it will be elaborated as follows.

First, FTAs that performed by the candidates in their presidential debate. The researcher found 22 times that contained face threatening acts. There are : agreeing two data, accusing five data, insulting four data, disagreeing five data and the last criticizing eight data.

Second problem in this research, the researcher analyzed about the form realization of FTA. Here, the researcher found some differences of form realization in every utterance that used by the candidatesin doing presidentilal debate. The most form realization found by the researcher is declarative sentence because when the candidates delivered some argument they carried some

information of course they used declarative sentence. They also used interrogative sentence when they asks audience to give seek agreement.

The last, Politeness strategy, politeness strategies that performed by the candidates to minimize the FTAs in their second presidential debate are positive politeness strategies, it was basing on on finding data. There are: exaggerate interest/sympathy to hearer (4 data), be optimistic (1 data), asking tostopdoing activity (1 data) seek agreement (1 data).

Basing on Brown and Levinson theory (1987) positive politeness strategy was used to minimize positive face threatening act and negative politeness strategy was used to minimize negative face threatening act. In this research the researcher found face threatening act that threaten negative face can be minimize using positive politeness strategy, the researcher conluded face threatening acts that threaten negative face can be minimized using positive politeness strategy and face threatening act that threaten positive face can be minimized using negative politeness strategy based on certain condition. So that the purpose of the communication could run well, smoothly and also in polite condition.

The result of this research shows something different from the previous study related to the FTA and Politeness strategy which is not only occurred in daily conversation or daily communication but also in debate field.The findings of this research does not same with the Salisa's finding in her research about politeness in debate. This reseach finds that the contestant often used positive politeness strategy rather than negative politeness strategy while in salisa's analysis find that the debaters often used negative politeness strategy rather than

positive politeness strategy . There are some research that almost have same finding. The findings almost same with Ayyu Trijayanti'sanalysis in her rsearch about polteness strategies performed by male and female facebook user. From the result, she find that both male and female facebook users tent to use positive politeness strategies that negative politeness strategies. So, we can analysis positive politeness in any subject.